

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1896.

NUMBER 49

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concessão Island.  
Tug Boats and cargo lighters always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

MESSRS. WILLIAMSON MILLIGAN & Co., Liverpool.

Receive consignments of Produce either for the English or Continental markets on commission.

**KING, FERREIRA & Co.**  
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11, Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

**BOREL & C.ª**  
Successors of

MEURON & C.ª

11, RUA S. PEDRO,  
opposite the City Club.

Have always a full assortment of genuine Havana Cigars of the best brands and directly imported.  
Wholesale and retail.  
Moderate prices.

**JOHN SHERRINGTON,**

*Mechanical Engineer,*  
(*Engenheiro Mecânico*).

For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.  
Correspondence solicited.

Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio,  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

**A. CLAUSEN**

REPRESENTATIVE FOR  
**POOGK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)**  
BAVARIA BEER from the  
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,  
Price: 128000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Messrs.  
COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),  
RODRIGUES & Co.,  
GENR. KLINGENBERG, Detsold (Lithographers),  
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.**

119, Rua da Quitanda

CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

Representatives of

**FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York**

AGENTS FOR

**BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;**

**NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;**

**HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;**

And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight; also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles of American manufacture.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,**  
**PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**

(Established, 1831.)

**BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.**

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

*Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.*

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

**THE HARIAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.**

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

**Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.**

**A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECELAGEM CAROÇA,**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

**Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECELAGEM SÃO FELIX,**

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

**Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

**Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.**

**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,**

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE**

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their Sole Representatives in Brazil:

*Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.*

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

**AMERICAN Bank Note Company,**  
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR ADVERTISEMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WHY SPECIAL PAPERS TO PREVENT THE ATTEMPTING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

**SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.**  
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

**LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.**  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES,  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

**JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.**  
**AUG. D. SHEPARD,** Vice-Presidents.  
**TOURO ROBERTSON,** Vice-Presidents.  
**THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.**  
**INGO E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.**  
**J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.**



For Stamp Collectors  
BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Rs. 3500 | 50 Varieties, Rs. 58000  
30 Varieties, Rs. 10000 | 60 Varieties, Rs. 108000  
40 Varieties, Rs. 48000 | 80 Varieties, Rs. 208000  
100 Varieties, Rs. 508000  
Collection of 120 Varieties (nearly complete)

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.  
Rarities—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1894..... Rs. \$500.

English spoken.

**ALPH. BRUCK,**

4 A, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula  
near Largo S. Francisco.

**D. A. DE LIMA & Co.**

67, New Street. Rua da Quitanda, 50  
New York. Rio de Janeiro.

Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to.

Cable address: "Delima—New York."

**Grande Hotel Internacional**

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE  
**SANTA THERESA HILL,**

Rua do Aqueeducto No. 108,  
Telephone 808

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plano inclinado, rua do Rosário) to this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 72. Telephone 206.

**SOCIÉTÉ AN.ª**  
ou  
TRAVAUX ET  
D'ENTREPRISES  
AU BRÉSIL

**Empreza Estivadora**

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

**PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.**  
 Established 1782  
 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 5,057 of March 24th, 1881.  
 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.  
**G. C. Anderson, Agent.**  
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atlantic Pacific and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America for the amount of \$12,350,000 (£3,650,000), having received the respective premium amounting to \$10,000,000 (£3,350,000).  
 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**  
*Fire and Marine.*  
 Capital . . . . . £2,500,000  
 Agents for the Republic of Brazil:  
**Walter Block & Co.**  
 No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**  
 Capital . . . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
 Reserve fund . . . . . £ 500,000 "  
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
**G. C. Anderson.**  
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**  
 Capital . . . . . £2,000,000  
 Accumulated Funds . . . . . £8,250,000  
 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.  
**John Moore & Co. agents.**  
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**  
 Capital (fully subscribed) . . . . . £2,147,500  
 Reserve fund . . . . . £ 676,355  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
**Watson Ritchie & Co.**  
 No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**  
 Capital . . . . . £1,000,000 sterling  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 1,328,751 "  
 Uncalled capital . . . . . 2,400,751 "  
 Agent: P. E. Swanwick,  
 4, Travessa do Conselli no Sarriua.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
**Smith Youle & Co.**  
 No. 35, Rua 19 de Marco.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**  
 Representatives of  
**CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London**  
 Idem Cardiff  
 A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthys" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.  
**OFFICES:**  
 Praga do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27  
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara  
**DEPOT:**  
 Ilha dos Ferreiros

**GUANABARA & Co.**  
*Importers and Commission Merchants.*  
 28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28  
 RIO DE JANEIRO.  
 Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufacture of J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.  
 Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.  
 Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

**V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.**  
**WINE MERCHANTS.**  
 Importers of  
 Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house  
 Sole Agents for  
**BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,**  
 Exporters of Madeira Wines  
**C. FRELLER & Co.,**  
 Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;  
**E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,**  
 Exporters of Cognac  
 Dealers in  
 Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
 Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.  
 Rua da Alfandega, 83.

**YELLOW-FEVER PREVENTIVE PIREXINA**  
 This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz:  
 Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Pleurisy and Peritonic-fever.  
 For sale at the  
**Pharmacia Central Homoeopathica**  
 founded by  
 Drs. BENTO MORE and JOÃO VICENTE MARTINS  
 formerly  
 VIVUA MARTINS.  
 Sole property now of  
**J. G. DO NASCIMENTO,**  
 Successor to LIMA CASTRO & NASCIMENTO,  
 50, RUA DA QUITANDA, 50  
 Rio de Janeiro.

**CREOLIN-PEARSON**  
 The best disinfectant for vessels  
 Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.  
 Rua da Alfandega n. 70  
**J. J. Jensen.**

**SITUATION WANTED**  
 Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years' experience in business. Best of References.  
 Address X. this Office.

**PORTUGUESE LESSONS.**  
 Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.  
 Office: 46, Assembla, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

**J. F. LOBO**  
 STEVEDORE  
 No. 1 A, Rua São Pedro  
 RIO DE JANEIRO  
 Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing vessels.  
 STEAM LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, TUGS, Etc.  
 The launch "Martha" fitted with steam pump capable of discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at a moment's notice.

**Mellies. M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**  
 Feather, Flowers, Insects, Humming birds and a large Assortment of Birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio and neighborhood.  
 44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44  
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

**Missing Friends.**  
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara as to the following:  
 N. C. S. S. T. H. S. — Left Rio de Janeiro, Zempelberg, Germany, about 15 years ago for Rio de Janeiro. Information as to whereabouts is desired at the British Consulate, Rio de Janeiro, October 25th, 1896.

**HUGO BRILL**  
 Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones.  
 Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like  
 Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysolites, Fancy stones,  
 Agates from Rio Grande do Sul, Carnoos and  
 PARIS BRILLIANTS.  
 12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12  
 RIO DE JANEIRO

**SITUATION WANTED.**  
 Young mechanical engineer wants situation as assistant to superintendent or engine driver. Willing to take charge of any job.  
 Offers please address to "Engineer" c/o this office.

**GINGER ALE.**  
 Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.  
 The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 5¢ in ordinary bottles and 6¢ the dozen in special bottles.  
 Special terms for wholesale orders.  
**TITO ZERDOC & Co.**  
 Rua Formosa No. 12.  
 SÃO PAULO.

**Birmingham Hardware Merchant,**  
 old established house, well up in all branches, wishes to arrange with large firm in the Brazils to buy and ship for them all their English goods on commission.  
 Prompt shipment and lowest prices guaranteed. Correspondence invited.  
 Address: Hardware Merchant, c/o Indian & Colonial Advertising Co., 3, Whitefriars St, London, E. C.

**MALAGA WINE**  
 AMONTILLADO  
 Strong, agreeable and strengthening.  
 For sale at  
**No. 40, RUA DO HOSPICIO**  
 Rio de Janeiro.  
 João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.

**Travellers' Directory.**  
 São Paulo:  
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m.  
 Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.  
 Cachambi and Lambary:  
 Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.  
 Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:  
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a. m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerais) of that railway.  
 Petropolis:  
 Rare leaves the Pinhal at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 2 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., on all land route; passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.  
 Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.  
 On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Pinhal at 2 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.  
 Nova Friburgo:  
 Barca leaves the Praga dos Marinhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilhy. Returning, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays.  
 Corcovado:  
 Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Lauritiba) at 5 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7 p. m.  
 On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:30, 10:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:00, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**  
 U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.  
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Christ the King). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.  
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Christ the King). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Rua Evarista de Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on end and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.  
 HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain, 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
**IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.**—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 129. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; 11 a. m.; 1 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
 JOÃO M. C. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.  
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7:30 p. m.  
 Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TULLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors, Sunday School 11 a. m.; 2 p. m. Public Catech. Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREBEKER.  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday, 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.  
 JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.  
 Residence: Rua Pinacera Imperial 33.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
 W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
 Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

**IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.**—524 Rua D. Anna Nery, Esquina do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

**Medical Directory**

**Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr,** German Physician, Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

**Miscellaneous.**

**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 20 Rua d'Alfada.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—Rua Fene de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.  
 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
**BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.**—51 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
**RIOSEMAMEN'S MISSION.**—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. L. LOWMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of free-of-charge clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.  
**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—No. 96, Rua da Assembla, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myor A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The new Chilean finance minister is promising a conversion of the public debt.  
 —Another town, that of Donle, has been destroyed by fire in Ecuador. It is said that a large number of people were rendered homeless by the disaster.  
 —A Santiago telegram of the 25th says that Ex-President Montt is to go to Japan to negotiate the sale of some of the Chilean war vessels. Let us hope the report is true.  
 —It is reported that a free trade movement has appeared in Chili. It would be a wise policy for Chili to follow, for it would do more to put the industries, commerce and finances of that country on a sound basis, than all the protective measures that could be invented.  
 —According to the last census of Chili has a population of only 2,700,000. The result seems to be disappointing, for the press has prominently demanded measures for increasing immigration. The Chileans should remember, however, that they cannot expect immigrants to come as long as life and liberty are not protected by the authorities. The terrible experiences of the English colonists in southern Chili will not encourage others to come.  
 —In one respect the new administration will obtain very general approval. It seems to be bent on retrenchment. Some offices whose services can be dispensed with without injury to national interests are to be abolished, and outlay on the projected coast fortifications is to be suspended, and the costly direction of these works will be superceded by a much more economical management. It is said that up to the present time something like 600,000 dolrs. has been expended, mostly in preliminaries, on account of these works, and there is but little to show for the outlay.—Chilian Times.

ONE of the largest advertisers in London says: "We once hit upon a novel expedient for ascertaining what our advertisements were doing. We published a couple of half column falls in which we purposely misstated half a dozen historical facts. In less than a week we received between 300 and 400 letters from all parts of the country, from people wishing to know why on earth we kept such a consummate idiot, who knew so little about English history. The letters kept piling in for three or four weeks. It was one of the best paying 'bits' we ever printed, but we did not repeat our experiment, because the one I refer to served its purpose. Our letters came from schoolboys, girls, professors, clergymen, school teachers, and in two instances, from eminent men who have a world-wide reputation. I was more impressed with the value of advertising from these two advertisements, than I should have been by volumes of theories."

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
**RO, Rua da Alfandega**

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

- Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
- Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
- Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.
- Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
- Messrs. Granel Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Calata 108.) (Calata 120.) (Calata 133.)

Draws on:

- Germany..... [Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Co., Frankfurt a. M.]
  - England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool, Division Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Braudt's Sons & Co., London.]
  - France..... [Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, Louis Naudet & Co., Paris.]
  - Portugal..... [Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.]
- and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
*Krah-Petersen, Directors.*

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 950,000

**BRANCHES:**

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

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**The most comfortable Hotel**

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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**PUBLIC BUSINESS.**

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—I have been greatly edified by perusing the accounts of the various opinions ament the *Times* correspondent. Has he been found guilty of treason, or some such heinous offence? or do the chamber of deputies seek to expel him for stating the simple truth? The chamber of deputies must surely be of an extraordinary composition, when it proposes to expel a citizen, accused (at most) of exercising the prerogative of all civilized nations, free speech. The chamber of deputies (I presume) consists of, licitly speaking, politicians and partisans yet in an embryo state of political education; they neither know, nor do they desire to be taught, that free speech, free press commentary, and above board dealing are the greatest factors in any nation's order and progress. If the deputies desire the real welfare of their country, and prefer real patriotism to individual aggrandisement, they will unhesitatingly admit that the *Times* correspondent, by his unbiassed comments on matters financial, is doing a public good, and by sensible people must appear in the light of a national benefactor. Do not the deputies know that in all enlightened lands, the people are governed by the people? All public moneys expended are to be accurately accounted for; the municipalities (through an elective auditor) periodically tender an account of their stewardship, and if the steward be not "good and faithful," were he to him next election day. Should a municipal body decide for the public good to spend, say, £5,000, the public have a constitutional right to see that the money is judiciously expended. Corporate bodies (I am speaking of England) were wont to arrange pleasant picnics, (of course an public business) and royally regale themselves on expensive viands, etc., at the British workmen's expense, until the B.W.'s, elective auditor, and the local press, in the interests of order and progress, casually told the British workman how his money was distributed; then the B. W. decided it (the public work) might be done cheaper, and to that end elected better men, who had a fairish idea what wanted doing and how to do it. Naturally, the elective auditors and patriotic proprietors of public papers received a deal of abuse from the dismissed deputies, whom they had deprived of their champagne and turtle. Strange to say though, not a single editor, or correspondent, suffered expulsion, and I believe they are all alive yet, and pegging away as usual in the interests of the order and progress of Old England.

There was once a man—but that doesn't matter. What Brazil wants, (or requires) and what the Ch'mbr of D's, (capital letters please, big'ins) doesn't want, is some more correspondents, (like the *Times*) a few conscientious *elective* auditors, and a good sound bell-ot-act, then we should see in touch order and progress. These items dashed with sturdy other requisites, too palpable to require particularizing, and a ch'mbr of d's, that are what they ought to be, men of sound common sense, and not logicians who can imagine the sublime grandeur of Niagara by gazing on a glass of *garcosa*, would in my opinion help materially to solidify this glorious country, and establish a regime of order and progress.

The prevailing idea of the powers that be seems to be the antiquated maxim of "going to do." They must however drop that, and do do in earnest, and so long as the *Times* correspondent doesn't *believe* people in high places I hope they will allow him to criticise. If he doesn't do it, somebody else will.

Yours very truly,

VERAX.

**THE CRISIS.**

On the 30th ult. the stock market report of the *Financial News* had the following comment on Brazilian affairs:—"Argentina's gateway, and there was a fresh relapse in Brazilian banks. We hear that though no real doubt exists as to the payment of the next coupon, the financial position in Rio is more unsatisfactory than at any time since the establishment of the republic."

Cables from Brazil report "a serious condition of financial and commercial affairs in that country. The troubles begin with the failure of Frias Hermans several weeks ago with liabilities exceeding \$2,000,000." Other failures are a rumour of failures have been recent of date.

From *Bradstreet's*, New York Oct. 10.

There is one notable feature in the movement of South American funds, which is the new fall in Brazilian funds, so far inexplicable, as the fall in exchange at Rio in 8 p.m. could not have had so great an influence as to cause such a heavy fall. May be that the uneasiness caused by the famous *Times* telegram has been renewed by the arrival of the last mail bringing information about the facts to which those telegrams refer. It is possible that the public, led by the demials, has believed that the situation was better than it is in reality. It is true that the *Times* correspondent painted the picture too black, but it cannot be denied that Brazil is passing at this moment through a trying time which it is urgent to terminate. Of the numerous financial reforms proposed by Mr. Glicerio, only some have been agreed upon by the government and the financial commission of the chamber. But when will they be applied and when will their effects be felt? The minister of finance very properly gives his attention to exchange, whose weakness is one of the principal causes of the present difficulties. Commerce is complaining very much of the increase of imports and above all at the defective organization of the means of transport, principally on the Central railway. Nobody will deny that the resources of Brazil are abundant and this is what has kept up the credit of the republic abroad, but to profit by its production it is necessary that it should easily and rapidly be thrown on the market. It is to be hoped that the strong complaints which arise from all parts will open the eyes of the government on this question and which it will be obliged to solve with ut delay.

London correspondence of the *Moniteur des Interets Matériels*, 5th November.

From *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 30.  
**REPORTED NEW LINE TO BRAZIL.**

A report was published in a local paper recently that a new company, to be known as the North American and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, had been organized for the purpose of maintaining a direct steamship service between New York and Rio Janeiro. The company was alleged to have \$5,000,000 capital and to have been heavily subsidized by the Brazilian government. Two steamers, it was said, would also be run on the Amazon river making connections with the Rio line at Para. But little is known of the reported new service by local agents of steamship lines now existing in the Brazilian trade. Representatives of the leading exporting and importing houses here in that trade who would naturally have been approached by any such new company, also stated that they knew nothing of the alleged new enterprise, and the report was generally discredited by them. Almost precisely the same rumor was current about a year ago. According to steamship agents and exporters, the present condition of our trade with Brazil is not favorable to the establishment of a new steamship line. On account of the present financial situation in Rio, trade has suffered considerably and the steamers now running are securing only small cargoes. The report referred to stated that there is at present no direct line of steamers from New York to Rio Janeiro. As a matter of fact, there are three such services, the Lamport & Holt line, the Slopman line, and the Prince Line. These three lines, it will be recalled, formed a combination last spring for the allotting of 8-1/2 times and the maintenance of rates, but while the latter have been advanced on several occasions local agents claim that the condition of the business is far from satisfactory.

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Ingrowing Nails.

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The professor has a special remedy for curing head-aches; it needs only inhaling to be cured.

Extracts also warts, moles, etc., without cutting or pain, leaving no marks after the extraction.

Professor Alexander has for sale a specially prepared gargle to take away bad breath as well as for cleaning teeth; also a tonic for cleansing the head of scurf and developing the growth of the hair and softening the same.

The money will be returned to those who, after buying any of the above named preparations, do not obtain results in 24 hours.

The Extraction of each corn lasts one minute, and other operations five minutes. Professor Alexander has arrived here after an extensive tour in Europe, Australia, Africa, Central America, Venezuela, Columbia, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic and Uruguay and is now for the second time in Brazil.

Consulting hours: Every day, Sundays and Holidays included, from 8 1/2 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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## Consultations free.

## TESTIMONIALS

### Professor Alexander Parodi.

This expert and active dentist who is now visiting us, in order to exercise his profession, extracted yesterday in the full course throughout a large number of teeth from poor people, who greatly praise his skill.

The professor having been informed that our editor was suffering from rheumatism in his left hand, kindly offered him a bottle of his remedy which has radically cured him in 24 hours.

To the people of São Paulo we recommend the beneficial services of this benefactor of humanity. (From the "Pequena" of Minas.)

I hereby certify that Professor Alexander Parodi extracted from a poor sick person, sent by me, the first lower molar which was carious and producing a fistula.

I also certify that a quarter of an hour after, the same person presented herself at the Santa Casa hospital of this city and showed me the tooth, saying that she suffered no pain whatever.

The above being the truth, I have certified it as requested.

DR. PEDRO JOSÉ DA SILVA.

Ouro Preto, 19th March, 1896.

I, the undersigned, suffered for 5 years from rheumatism, which lately has attacked my right arm,

and for more than a year gave me great pain in the joints, causing my arm to waste, in spite of the remedies which my physicians had administered; I got so discouraged that I had lost every hope of ever recovering my health.

Fortunately I applied to Professor Alexander, who appeared in this city as if sent by Providence; after my being examined by him, the professor restored my confidence.

Although I am not yet re-established, I have experienced great relief through the remedy applied during the few days of his stay here, being now able to move my arm, and I have every hope of getting well by continuing to make use of his remedy.

As this distinguished professional is leaving to-day for Montevideo, on account of his having sold all his formulas to the able chemist, Mr. Francisco de Paula Calveas, his worthy pupil, with whom he left full instructions for the continuation of the treatment, and refusing to accept any remuneration for either his work or his remedies, I cannot refrain from publicly expressing my gratitude to this humanitarian representative of science who did so much to alleviate the suffering. May it please him, therefore, to accept a parting embrace from one who forever will remain his grateful friend.

Porto Alegre, 24 November 1894.

ANTONIO JOSÉ DA SILVA GUIMARÃES, Honorary Captain of the Army.

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## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Uruguayan government has forbidden vessels to leave port after 6 p. m., to prevent the shipment of arms to the revolutionists by the Uruguayan river.

An Asuncion telegram of the 27th announces a mutiny in the artillery barracks in that capital. Only 22 soldiers were implicated and these were promptly overcome and arrested.

The Nacional, a blanco paper published in Montevideo, says that Comandant Carrasco with a thousand soldiers had revolted in Mello, and had burned the residence of Zaballa, a brother-in-law of General Miniz.

Ex-President Herrera of Uruguay has been very ill. A telegram of the 25th ult. reported him better, however, and said that "he is intoxicated by the bad food which had been given to him." Is this a polite way of saying that he had been making a glutton of himself?

The political ostich is again in evidence. The Uruguayan government has assumed control of telegraph dispatches, and we are to be favored with just such news as the wisecracks in Montevideo think suitable for our needs. A Sun's day dispatch says the embargo has been removed.

We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. Michael Dineen, for seven years editor of the Buenos Aires Southern Cross, which occurred at his sister's residence near Baulon, Ireland, on 4th October. He was a thorough Irishman and a staunch advocate of Irish interests in Argentina, where he had many devoted friends.

A Montevideo telegram of the 25th ult. stated that Aparicio Saravia had inaugurated that long anticipated "blanco" revolution. He was reported to be in the department of Cerro Largo at the head of a large body of armed men. On the following day reports were received of some slight encounters with the regular troops, but the results were not given.

During last year 2,300,000 persons attended the different theatres of the city, and expended the sum of \$6,500,000 in tickets, of which sum \$1,650,000 went to the Opera House. With such a theatre-going public as we have in Buenos Aires there seems to be no necessity for municipal subscriptions, such as are granted in many European cities. — Buenos Aires Herald.

A prominent railway man from Rosario called at the Herald office yesterday and said that he had been all over Santa Fé and that the wheat crop was in places nearly destroyed by the locusts but on the whole a good deal more than half a crop would be realized. With the prevailing high prices this would mean a large amount of money for the province of Santa Fé from the year's wheat crop. — Buenos Aires Herald.

An important "blanco" chief now in Buenos Aires says that the revolution in Uruguay is more important than the government considers it advisable to confess. The plan was for the rising to occur on the 29th ult. but Aparicio Saravia anticipated this date, perhaps because he could no longer conceal his preparations. The leaders of the revolutionists are Saravia in Cerro Largo, Rocha Mena in the north and Nunez in the west.

The machinery for the new cotton mill to be built in Tucuman is expected out from England very soon. The cost of the plant in question will be about \$500,000 gold and when completed will give employment to hundreds of people. American business men may visit the country but English capitalists buy up the concessions and develop the national resources. With her industries of sugar, tobacco and cotton, Tucuman will some day become one of the wealthiest provinces in the nation. — Buenos Aires Herald.

A contemporary publishes another curious case of how justice is not administered. A certain inventory was charged, together with a noiry to take year passed, but the syndic found no time to carry out the judge's order. He collected, however, \$4000 as his honorarium and then resigned. Another syndic was appointed. The sacro one found no time either to make the inventory and, after presenting a few writings, collected his fees, \$2500, and resigned. Then a third syndic was appointed, and has been doing what his predecessors found so agreeable. The end will be that neither creditor nor debtor will have funds to pay the syndics' fees. — Times, Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, the state of the affairs and prospects of foreign vessels, the commercial report and prices current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee returns and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by George H. Phelps, Exp., 154 Nassau St., New York Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London V. F. & Co., 37 New Bridge St., and at the Vienna Store, São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1896.

THE revolutionary outbreak in Uruguay can not be said to be a surprise. The discontent in that country has been steadily growing, and although the chances of a successful revolt have been steadily diminishing with the increasing strength of the military elements at the capital and the extension of the railways, it has been apparent for some time that a rising could not be long deferred. And, much as we object to these armed conflicts, with their savage incidents and wanton destruction of life and property, we can not see what other course could be pursued. The unscrupulous character of the governments which have ruled Uruguay for years, their arbitrary methods, dishonesty, venality, incapacity, and extravagance, and the utter futility of seeking redress through elections and appeals to the courts, leave no other recourse open. In fact, revolution is the only recourse which the Latin-American has against a tyrannical government. Uruguay has been ruled for many years by the Colorado party, and the Blancos have been almost completely shut out of all participation in public affairs, although they represent perhaps much more than half of the wealth and intelligence of the country. The Colorados however were backed by the influence and support of Brazil and having the treasury and army on their side they have managed to keep themselves in power. It is probable, let us say, that the Blancos would govern just as arbitrarily and unscrupulously were they to return to power, and for this reason many good men will hold aloof, preferring to beat the "wills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." And yet bad as the prospect is, there is really no other road to good government. Free elections are unknown and the heavy hand of irresponsible authority is felt everywhere. If the people become restless they are delivered over to the savage restraint of a military force which has no sympathy whatever with free government and civil rights. The problem for some time has been how long the Blancos could submit to an arbitrary exclusion from participation in public affairs, and how long the people would submit to extortion and misgovernment. There is no fairer country on this continent than Uruguay and almost every foot of its territory ought to be occupied and cultivated. Its climate is unsurpassed and its fertility is beyond description. No country in South America possesses better advantages for trade and industry, and yet through corruption and misgovernment it has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy, its commerce has been ruined, its industries strangled and its people driven to seek in revolution the relief which ought to be afforded them by law and the orderly processes of civil government. It may be that the sentiment of the world will be against this revolutionary attempt, but from those who know how grossly Uruguay has been misgoverned there will surely come many a word of excuse and sympathy.

When the affairs of a nation are going wrong, temporary expedients may arrest the downward movement and may even produce a momentary revival of prosperity, but no real and permanent improvement can be secured until the causes are discovered and corrected. And this fact is just as applicable here in Brazil as in any other part of the

world. For a long time, Brazil has clearly been losing ground, although her population has been increasing and productions in some respects have been augmented. It is true that some new industries have been created, but an exotic industry which increases the costs of living to the many in order to furnish profits and work to the few, can not be said to be a true element of progress. It diminishes the distributed wealth of a people and thus weakens the nation. In the crisis through which Brazil is now passing, there must be some primary causes which require removal, and it would be good policy for the legislator to give them a little thoughtful study. He can improve the present situation by selling the state railways and by withdrawing a considerable amount of paper money from circulation, but when the money is spent the old evils will again make themselves felt and the country will again drift into difficulties. This may be considered inevitable. The true policy then is to supplement the urgent measures by such others as will permanently improve the economic condition of the country and secure it against a return of the crisis. To do this many reforms will be required. Unproductive expenditures, of which those on the army and navy are good illustrations, must be cut down to the lowest possible figure, the army of public officials must be reduced, and the natural productive resources of the country must be developed. And in this last is the golden key which will open the door to national prosperity. It is not because of the lack of labor, but because of antipathy to labor, that the country is not prosperous. With a population of fourteen to fifteen millions, but few of whom are property-owners, there must be a large laboring element. If this element could be utilized, it would be more than sufficient to meet all present requirements, and would provide an available surplus for every possible extension in agriculture. Why not try, then, to bring this dormant laboring population into active participation in the development of the country? Why not offer homesteads from the public lands to actual settlers? Why not divide up the abandoned, or unprofitable estates into small holdings and sell them to the small farmers on easy terms? Why not lower transportation charges and encourage the cultivation of food products near the large cities? One great drawback to the country is its dependence upon foreigners for the food it requires for daily consumption—beef, bread, maize, rice, potatoes, butter, cheese, and many other articles which could easily be produced within its own limits. The production of such articles would give profitable employment to thousands who now have nothing to do, and it would help to improve the foreign trade balances. An idle people can not be a great and prosperous people. Let the legislator try, then, to encourage home production, not by protective duties which rob the many to benefit the few, but by stimulating the ambition of the poor to become small proprietors and producers.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 31.—Senate.—Senator Justo Chermont introduced a bill declaring that a congressional term commences on the 1st of January of the first year of the existence of the respective congress and expires on the 31st of December of the 3rd year. The senate discussed political affairs in Plenary and voted bills for the following purposes:—for recognizing the official character of examinations at the Pelotas Veterinary School, Juiz de Fora Commercial Academy and similar institutions of learning (3rd discussion); for exempting from duty warrented petroleum imported by the Companhia Internacional de Maranhão (2nd discussion); for restraining civilians from wearing caps, emblems and gold lace, such as are worn in the army, navy and national guard (1st discussion). Several private bills were also voted and the bill on holidays and that on martial law were rejected.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted on the amendments to the budget of the department of finance was commenced but not concluded, for several deputies having absented themselves, the house was left without a quorum. The chamber discussed the bill on the reorganization of military schools. Nov. 3.—Senate.—The bill exempting from duty the petroleum imported by the Companhia Internacional de Maranhão passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 25 to 11. The senate discussed the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices.—Chamber of Deputies.—On motion of Deputy Evencio Castello the divorce bill reported by the minority of the committee on the constitution was put to the vote, being rejected by a vote of 75 to 45. In the vote on the appropriation for arrears of pay to officers who had been illegally retired from the service by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, the amount was reduced to the sum required for paying Gen. Almeida Barreto, who has a judicial decision in his favor. The vote on the senate's amendments to the budget

of the department of finance was concluded. The bill for a custom house at Igarassu and a deficiency appropriation of 70,000\$ for the department of industry were voted in 3rd discussion and the bill for chartering the Buca Auxiliar dos Servidores da Nação in 1st discussion. The chamber discussed the bill for reorganizing military schools. Nov. 4.—Senate.—On motion of Senator Justo Chermont the bill prohibiting the appointment of foreigners to public offices was recommitted. The senate discussed political affairs in Plenary and the bill for revising the draft of the civil code.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber of deputies discussed political affairs in Plenary and the bill for reorganizing military schools. Nov. 4.—Senate.—The senate voted bills for the following purposes:—for revising the draft of the civil code (3rd discussion); for fixing the dates of the commencement and close of the congressional term (1st discussion); for organizing the clerical service of the supreme military court (2nd discussion). It also voted an amendment to the bill raising the treaty with Japan.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed political affairs in Plenary and the bill on the reorganization of military schools. Nov. 7.—Senate.—The senate discussed political affairs in Plenary. The bill on the Brazil Great Southern Railway Co. was voted in 3rd discussion and there was adopted a motion to inquire what sums had been expended in causing Brazil to be represented at the Paris exhibition in 1889 and the Chicago exhibition in 1893. Nov. 9.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the amendment to the general revenue bill, the bill for reorganizing military schools and the recent election in Maranhão. Nov. 10.—Senate.—The senate adopted a resolution extending the congressional session to the 30th inst. and voted in 2nd discussion, with amendments, the budget of the department of justice and interior.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the resolution for extending the session to the 30th, the recent elections in Maranhão and the session on the Bahia Minas railway. The work of voting on the amendments to the general revenue bill was commenced. Nov. 11.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the bill granting leave of absence for 12 months to Dr. Villarim de Gouveia. The resolution for extending the session to the 30th was adopted and the work of voting on the amendments to the general revenue bill was concluded. Nov. 12.—Senate.—The senate discussed political affairs in Amazonas. Nov. 13.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill for a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador and voted in 3rd discussion, with amendments, the budget of the department of justice and interior.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber discussed the amendments to the bill on agricultural labor contracts. Nov. 14.—Senate.—The bill on a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. On motion of Senator Quintino Bocayuva there was appointed a committee to call on the Vice-President and assure him of the support and solidarity of the senate.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber appointed a committee to call on the Vice-President. Nov. 16.—Briso de Lacerda stated that the senate had not yet received from the government information for which it had asked on the 6th of October.—Chamber of Deputies.—There were voted bills for the following purposes:—for authorizing the government to make the necessary appropriations for executing the law for the reorganization of the municipal agencies (2nd discussion); for chartering the Buca Auxiliar dos Servidores da Nação (2nd discussion); for exempting from duty machinery imported for the Maranhão water works (2nd discussion).

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo chief of police was at Paranaguá last week to reinstate the deposed juiz de direito. —Some days ago at Imperatriz, Minas Geraes, an unsuccessful attempt was made to depose the district judge. —The Italian consul at São Paulo, Count Bichanteau, has been promoted to be consul-general at Montevideo. —It is announced by cable that the United States government has appointed Mr. Frank Hill to be consul at Santos, state of São Paulo. —The S. Paulo legislature has voted 100,000\$ for expenses connected with the national congress of medicine and surgery which is to meet in that city in October 1897. —Major Felisberto de Brito, commander of the reinforcements sent against Antonio Conselheiro, telegraphed from Capimolhos that Conselheiro's followers occupy an impenetrable position at Condiões and that they fight with desperation. He says that in the fight on the 21st ult. the regular troops were so roughly handled that they will not be able to undertake new operations for some time. Their loss in wounded was 26 and in killed 12, as was at first stated. —Telegrams from Bahia of the 24th ult. report surprised the regular troops sent against him, but was repulsed with the loss of 112 killed. The regular troops, it is stated, then fell back to await reinforcements. Their loss is said to be one ensign and 8 men killed and 12 wounded. A reinforcement of 70 regulars, a piece of artillery and 200 policemen was at once sent from Bahia and the telegrams state that the negotiations between Seneca and Albuquerque would also have continuing. Conselheiro is reported to have 3,000 armed followers. The report sounds as though it originated in Ilavaia.

—There have recently been many cases of horse-stealing in the vicinity of São José do Rio Preto. There is supposed to be a regularly organized band of horse-lifters operating in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. —The Vice-Povo of Sorocaba, São Paulo, is again in trouble and is threatened with assault. If the "Voice of the People" is not permitted to express itself without danger from assault, then the republic itself will close its eyes. —On the 23rd ult. ten Indian colonists on the plantation of Sr. Carlos Bellarmino, situated about two leagues from Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, murdered and attacked that planter's son, leaving him as dead. The murderers were afterwards arrested and confined in jail at Rio Preto. —The severe storm which visited this coast on the 23rd ult. caused considerable damage, particularly in the state of São Paulo. At Santos the ship *Julin* was wrecked on the Barra beach, fortunately without loss of life, and the Cubatão bridge was likewise thrown. The latter accident occasioned considerable inconvenience to the Santos, as this bridge gives admission to the cattle driven into Santos for its beef supply, and until restored there will be an slight difficulty in supplying the market. —A Pyromaniac (Gowaz) letter of October 30th published in the *São Paulo Minas* of the 26th ult. says that the district judge of that comarca has devoted his life off an rigorously to the precepts of orthodox piety and that he has become a victim of neurasthenia and is now suffering from cerebral delusions. One of his delusions is that known as the mania of exalted position (*grandeza*). It is said that he is promoting various imaginary processes against his enemies. It may be, however, that these changes are made by some interested party. —The *Diário Popular*, of São Paulo, relates the following story. On the Mountains plantation at Itararé resides a man named José dos Santos who occasionally hunts dogs when they become destructive in that vicinity. Lately they had been so numerous and had in that considerable losses were suffered on the plantations in the killing of sheep and hogs. José dos Santos happened to be absent, however, but his son João, a lad of 15 years, undertook to kill the tiger. He took two companions, grown men, a double-barreled shot-gun and some dogs. After a time the dogs found the tiger's den—a large hole among the rocks—and the boy prepared to go in. His companions refused to go with him, and took refuge in trees. The plucky boy then coolly crept into the den with his shot-gun and a lighted candle. Some distance in the cave branched and in the deeper branch he found the tiger. The door of the cave was covered with the remains of the sheep and hogs which had been carried in. Setting down his candle, the boy took deliberate aim and fired at the animal, but missed. The explosion put out his candle and the boy was left in total darkness. Hearing the report the dogs rushed in and met the tiger rushing out, whereupon a savage fight ensued in the outer cave. The boy felt his way to the place and tried to shoot the animal with his second barrel, but the tiger had not exploded. The tiger then tried to get at him, but was hindered by the dogs lung enough to enable the boy to put a fresh cap on his gun, and then taking careful aim he succeeded in killing the infuriated beast.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The attempt to murder Silveira Martins at Uruguaiana has excited much discussion in the press. The liberal and federalist parties have organized their tickets of candidates for congress. At a meeting of members of the Catholic party resolutions were passed denouncing the government of João de Castilhos. —The customs receipts continue to decrease at Porto Alegre. —In that city on the night of the 25th a tailor's shop on Rua dos Anilados was destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at 135,000\$. —The cashilhos accuse the Rio Grande federalists of aiding the revolutionary movement in Uruguay. It is supposed, however, that the object of the accusation is to furnish a pretext for arbitrary measures that will prevent Castilhos adversaries from taking part in the congressional elections. Although he took the precaution of excluding 30,000 federalist voters from registration, he is still afraid that they may succeed in electing some of their candidates. —Torquato Severo, who was reported to be with Aparicio Saavedra in Uruguay, is now said to be at D. Pedro in Rio Grande. —The estimated cost of the government house that Castilhos is building at Porto Alegre is 610,000\$, that of the penitentiary 750,000\$, and that of the revenue station 450,000\$. —The customs receipts at the port of Rio Grande amounted in the ten months from January to October, inclusive, to 6,057,750\$77, against 7,444,394\$687 in the corresponding period of 1895.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Orders have been given for the acceptance of *commodities* at the Central station in this city up to 3 p. m. —It is said that a third track is to be laid on the Central line for a short distance to accommodate the suburban traffic. —It is said that great prejudices were raised by the recent strike on the Bahia Minas line. The Minas state government took steps at once to protect the company's property, but in Bahia the strikers were allowed to have their own way. A considerable quantity of coffee was thus blocked on the line, and ships were prevented from realizing the high prices then ruling. —The *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday says that Marshal Jardim left 3,300,000\$ in unpaid covered accounts, besides owing about 1,500,000\$ for other supplies already received. In addition to this, the road will have not less than 3,000,000\$ to pay to Messrs. Harp & Biehn before the end of the year. The *Jornal* also says that important discrepancies have been discovered in the books.

— The expenditure with the *personal* of the Central railway in October was 2,107,130\$886.  
 — In the municipal council there is pending a proposal to extend to 1930 the term of the charter of the tramways belonging to the Villa Isabel company, including those of Cachambú and Villa Guarany.

— The new director of the Central has issued instructions to the heads of departments not to employ any more men for the present, and to send him every day a list of all men discharged. This is a step in the right direction, and we trust it will lead to a reduction in the exaggerated staff of that line.

— The new director of the Central railway has appointed a committee to investigate the charges made by the *Journal do Brazil* against station-master Bostos Junior. The committee began work on Thursday and took the evidence of nine witnesses. The *Journal* has been reclaiming justice in this case for more than a year.

— The *personal* alone of the Central railway cost 18,546,670\$221 during the nine months ending September 30 last, or an average of 2,060,741\$243 per month. This gives a total of nearly 25,000,000\$ a year of the *personal* of the railway, or about three-fourths of the total revenue of the road. It is not at all surprising that the Central cannot pay running expenses!

— The new director of the Central has ordered that the sale of tickets at the central station shall not be limited to each train, as before, but that tickets may be bought at any time during the day for the suburban trains. This is no more than just. The ticket office should be kept open continuously, and passengers should be permitted to buy their tickets when it is most convenient. And it would be of great convenience to have a ticket office in the city—say at the *placissimo*—authorized to sell tickets for the next day's morning trains.

— For the year which ended 30th June the gross traffic receipts of the Dona Theresa Christina railway amounted to Rs. 127,077 compared with Rs. 104,737, the result being a loss of £ 11,563. The guaranteed interest has been paid with the customary regularity. Eighty-seven delinquent bonds have been drawn during the year, and paid under the terms of the trust deed, the total amount of debenture capital redeemed in date is £ 86,600. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., making 3 per cent. for the year, with £ 14,474 forward. — *Transport*, Nov. 6th.

— The 16th ordinary general meeting of the Minas and Rio Railway Co. was held on the 9th ult. Computed at 27 pence per mile the directors reported that the receipts for the year ending June 30th had been £ 196,776 10s. 2d., and the ordinary working expenses in Brazil £ 143,866 15s. 7d. Other expenses, such as exchange differences, repairing work and on new rolling stock, brought the working expenses up to £ 176,657 16s. 7d., and the general charges in England were £ 8,866 0s. 5d., leaving a balance on operating the road of £ 16,252 13s. 2d. The amount received from the government on its interest guarantee was £ 105,734 0s. 8d., and the net revenue was £ 83,590 13s. 4d., from which a 5 per cent. dividend was recommended.

COFFEE NOTES

— A Pyrenopolis (Govaz) letter of October 30th says that the coffee crop is so abundant in that distant locality, that distant for transit to exporting markets, that it brings only 10\$ per 15 kilos on the spot.

— The local committee of coffee dealers estimates the next Rio coffee crop at about 2,500,000 bags, which may be increased a little by the *café da agulha* and the quantity held over from the last crop. The committee admits the abundant blossoming in August-October, but says the trees are too much exhausted to produce the resultant fruit.

LOCAL NOTES

— Col. Carlos Telles has been acquitted and will return to Rio Grande do Sul.

— Both houses of congress have resolved to prorogue their sessions to December 15th.

— The government has appointed Dr. Floresta de Miranda inspector-general of public works.

— The adjutant-general, Gen. Francisco de Paula Argubi, tendered his resignation on the 27th ult.

— It is now announced that the President will go to Theropolis for the hot season and to recruit his health.

— The new Portuguese minister, Conselheiro Antonio Ennes, arrived here yesterday on the *Magalhães*.

— The President's physicians decided on the 26th that he had so far recovered that their attendance is no longer required.

— On Friday the chamber of deputies by a vote of 83 to 30 rejected the bill for granting a year's leave of absence without pay to Dr. Hilario de Gouveia. When the bill was about to be put to the vote Glycerio said to the chamber: "Remember that, if you vote this bill, you will grant a leave of absence to a monarchist, a revolutionist, a conspirator, a confessed enemy of the republic."

— We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. Ceil F. Luckman, British chaplain at Bahia, which occurred in that city on the 26th ult. from yellow fever. The deceased had closely identified himself with the interests of the British colony in that city and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. His untimely death, for he was in the prime of life, will be sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

— It is true that one fifty odd political prisoners have been sacrificed at Mauá's gaol during a few days in a foul odour, then the civilized world ought to advise Spain that these atrocious mist sins. Such barbarities can have no more justification when practised by Spaniards, than by Turks. The bloodthirstiness of the Spanish authority over there has become a stain upon the civilization of the nineteenth century.

— It is stated that Vice-President Manuel Nicurim will reside at Tijuca during the summer. He spent the day there on Sunday.

— On Saturday the senate voted in 3rd discussion the federal district election bill with an amendment making ablemen re-eligible.

— Deputy Matias Loureiro has gone to Pernambuco, presumably to look after his political interests. The Chamber will soon be without a quorum.

— It is said that the managers of the P. R. F. have sent out notices urging the absent deputies to return to their seats to close up the business of the session.

— The recent order of Gen. Weyer prohibiting the production of sugar and coffee in Cuba, will further increase the resentment against Spain in that unfortunate island.

— It looks very much as though all that talk about sending the 7th battalion to São Paulo was pure *inglês* talk. It was never really intended, but some excuse had to be invented, you know.

— On the night of the 26th ult. occurred the death of Judge Fernando Luiz Ozorio, of the supreme tribunal. The deceased was a son of the popular General Ozorio, Marquez de Ilheal, and was only 43 years of age.

— In the chamber of deputies on Thursday Deputy Pinopi Cavallini stated that the original amount of the Italian claims was only 1,600,000\$, that is 2,400,000\$ less than what the Brazilian government finally decided to pay.

— The opposition members of congress are making another attempt to obtain a postponement of the congressional elections. For this purpose in the Senate on Friday there was introduced a bill postponing them to Feb. 21.

— The cruiser *Parahyba*, which went out of port some days ago, put back in distress on Saturday in consequence of having encountered a storm which caused it considerable damage. It will go into the dry dock for repairs.

— The president of the chamber of deputies, Dr. Arthur Ri, had the misfortune to die on the 26th ult., who died from the effects of an attack of yellow fever. The youth was only 16 years of age and was a student at the Polytechnic school.

— After Deputy Meireles e Albuquerque had explained why he now accepts what he opposed only a few days since, the bill ratifying the Italian protocol passed the chamber of deputies in 3rd reading on the 27th ult. It is expected to pass the senate without delay.

— Gen. Macineno de Magalhães, who is a candidate for the senate in the federal district, says that the principal guarantee of the republic is the good organization of the armed classes. In that case, why not let the senate and chamber with officers exclusively?

— We have received the *Financial News* of November 11th, and find nothing in it to warrant the telegram of the *Journal do Commercio*'s London correspondent about a campaign of defamation against Brazil. It sharply repeats the news received from Brazil by our *Journal*.

— On Friday the municipal council of this city unanimously adopted a "motion of dissent" on account of some complimentary remarks made by Senator Aquilino in Amaral, who inquired whether it is reasonable that the city government should spend on salaries and wages 9,000,000\$ per annum.

— On Sunday three soldiers of the 23rd battalion, who had a dispute about change with the owner of the *l'Éclair* in front of the ferry station, became enraged and severely wounded a bystander who was taking part in the discussion. They afterwards had a fight with policemen who attempted to arrest them.

— Now that the administrative changes are complete—the President, the minister and the director of the Central railway—let us hope that the complaint of the *Journal do Brazil* will be attended to. The public would like to have that "Seri Verdade!" in the columns of the *Journal* satisfied by something else.

— The London correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* can shake off the delusion. On the 24th he gave us still another comment on the defamatory articles in the *Financial News*, inspired by *The Rio News*. We are already heavily in debt to this agreeable correspondent, but if he is bringing any amusement from it—well, let him proceed!

— Bitter complaints are still made against the bakers for the microscopic loaves of bread which they are now furnishing. The bakers however state that they are paying 42\$ a barrel for flour, 10\$ for fuel, etc., and consequently they cannot furnish bread at the old prices. And the bakers are quite right. The parties who are to blame are the miserable politicians who have caused so disastrous a situation.

— Mr. W. J. Hammond is entitled to our sincere condolences. He started out to oppose the unfavorable influence of the *Times* telegram and to defend Brazilian interests, and in doing so he happened to tread on an unsuspected Brazilian cow. The result is a flood of denunciations from the *Journal do Commercio* (whose animosity is becoming alarming) and the S. Paulo press which will probably discourage him from another venture in that direction.

— The 2nd delegate of police has been making life unpleasant for the gamblers during the past week. He has even had the audacity to penetrate into the sacred precincts of the Club dos Famosos and other gilded resorts where fines were imposed and their members were obliged to conform to the law. Even a private resort for the *high* gamblers in the Contoé district was raided and his mistress there is now in hiding the low places and leaving the high ones to do as they please.

— On the 25th ult. a policeman got into a dispute with a woman in Rua do Lavradio, because of some mischief committed by her son, and addressed some insulting expressions to her. She promptly returned the compliment, and to such good effect that the policeman took offence and arrested her. At the central police station, the delegate required her to alter the boy, which she did, and then he put her under lock and key for some alleged insult. It would be interesting to know if a police official can impose a person on so absurd a charge?

— When Gen. Vasques retired from the war office he not only thanked his subordinates for their services, but he ordered "gratifications" of 1,000\$ distributed among them. If this money was from his own pocket, no one can have a word to say, but if it was from the public treasury then someone should ask by what authority such sums were given away. There is no item of "gifts" in the budget of war that we know of, nor do we know of any discretionary funds for personal reasons.

— The following appeared in a press telegram sent from this city to Buenos Aires on the 18th ult.: "The ministerial crisis which has occurred, owes its origin to the fact that the ministers of marine, finance and commerce do not agree with their colleagues as to the measures adopted for the improvement of the country's financial position. It is also said that the real reason is not the one made public as above, but is that these gentlemen object to the direct intervention of the Vice-President, Dr. Manuel Victorino Pereira, in affairs that they claim belong to the various ministries."

— The silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cox was celebrated on the 23rd ult. and was made the occasion for sincere congratulations from a wide circle of friends. The occasion was improved by Mr. Cox's friends, some 35 in number, who gathered at the City Club and, with Mr. Basil Frelan in the chair, presented him with a beautiful silver tea and coffee service, not only in honor of the day, but as a mark of their personal appreciation. The interest which Mr. Cox appreciates from his countrymen and they were glad of so good an opportunity to give fitting expressions to their feelings.

— In the chamber of deputies on Thursday Glycerio, who was in a bad humor, said that Valladares, instead of spending his time in practicing law at Parahyba, should stay at his post in the chamber. Valladares was unable to resist the temptation of answering: "The difference between my practice is in the courts of justice and counter-protests, resulting in such uproar and disorder that the chair was obliged to suspend the sitting. Valladares afterwards voluntarily withdrew his remark. It was quite true, however, for the Bus has no other occupation than that of running the P. R. F. and the chamber.

— It is probable and having in view the programme of the government, we can guarantee that the commission for the purchase of war material which is now in Europe under the direction of Col. Luiz A. de Medeiros will be ordered to return to this capital. The honors of this commission are otherwise concluded. All the war material ordered and contracted for are now in the deposits of this capital. Only the seven ironclad capotes to which we referred some days ago, are remaining in Magalhães, in the factory of Krupp and Krupp, and awaiting occasion for shipment. All this war material, of great value, has been paid for in cash in the terms of the contract and for these purchases abroad the nation does not owe a penny. We do not know the total of this expenditure, but it should be very great. With the commission alone we have been expending a thousand pounds sterling a day. Its chief receiving 300 pounds. In artillery two cannons have been purchased of 28 calibre and Europe are able to possess in this country. These cannons with the corresponding munitions belong to the ministry of war which left them on Ilha dos Coqueiros a year ago because the batteries were not yet prepared to receive them. For the field artillery service 50 batteries or 216 cannons from the Krupp factory have been received according to the model prescribed by Marshal Floriano Peixoto then in the government, who authorized the contract for supplies. A proper to these Krupp cannons which are of 7½ calibre, and they are said to have given bad results in the trials made here, either in the quality of the cartridges or the quality of the powder, we know that they were received and accepted in Germany by the chief of the commission himself, Col. Luiz Antonio de Meleiros. — *Journal do Commercio*, Nov. 26.

DEATH.

— LUCKMAN.—On the 26th November, at Bahia, of yellow fever, Rev. CEIL F. LUCKMAN, 36 years of age, lamented by sorrowing friends.

BUSINESS NOTES

— A default of 10,000\$ has been discovered in the Penabuco station of the government telegraph service.

— We note that some of the native fire insurance companies are raising their rates, and presume that the increase is general.

— On Friday the chamber of deputies voted in 3rd discussion the bill for chartering the Banco Auxilior dos Servidores da Nação.

— The *Journal do Commercio* of the 27th intimates that a defalcation has been discovered in the state telegraph station at São Paulo.

— Some days ago a firm in this city, on withdrawing an invoice of shirts from the custom-house, found three of the boxes entirely empty.

— The customs police captured a boat on the night of the 25th ult. containing four boxes marked J. T. and S. W. The boatman escaped.

— Oblivious of the hard times and distress, many proprietors are increasing their rents. This should be met by leaving their houses vacant for a time.

— The Bavaria brewery in this city is said to employ 120 persons and produce 10,000 bottles of beer per diem. For the delivery service it has 8 cars and 45 mules.

— The state government of Minas Geraes has recently distributed in premiums to grape cultivators the sum of 50,000\$. The highest premium was 12,000\$ and the lowest 2,250\$.

— A new periodical has appeared in Paris under the direction of Alexandre J'Atri, already well known here, which is to be devoted to the defence of Brazilian interests. It is said that a subsidy has been given it for this purpose.

— It is reported that the cotton factory Quinanga Industrial intends to offer for sale at auction merchandise of its manufacture to the value of 2,000,000\$, which has accumulated on account of the financial and commercial crisis.

— According to the *Boletim* the custom-house examiners collected 220,720\$702 in October at the examinations for clearance on 6 deficiencies, being 62,997\$795 for quality, 60,130\$339 for quantity and 97,292\$667 for storage and other taxes.

— Whoever can make two ears of corn, two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together. — *Swift*.

— The municipal council is discussing a project imposing a tax of 500 reis per square metre on unoccupied lands within the limits of the city, and 250 reis within the suburbs. This will be startling news for those proprietors who are becoming rich on the "unclearnment."

— On the 25th ult. the customs guards apprehended several laborers who had stolen coffee concealed in their clothing. About 30 kilos of the precious bean were found on them. This probably represents but a small part of the dirty loss to which exporters have been compelled to submit.

— The Lloyd Brasileiro coasting steamer *Olinde* was finally permitted to clear on the 29th, after a second detention to accommodate the government. Would it not be good policy to prosecute the government for damages caused by these absurd detentions? Commerce ought not to be subjected to such official caprices.

— A Pernambuco telegram of the 24th says that 200,000 bags of crude and Demerara sugar had been dispatched for foreign ports, and that these qualities are being received steadily. The price paid has been 68200 per arroba, including the bag. The higher prices in the United States is the cause of this increased demand.

— What another default? The *Journal do Commercio* of the 27th says: "From what we hear, the director of the Central of Brazil railway has advice of not a small defalcation in that establishment." What a ghastly blot on the defalcations the *Journal* is developing! We trust no will speak of it in London, for in that case it will be considered defamatory.

— The anomalous position of affairs in São Paulo continues. The government has opened a custom-house in the city of São Paulo and has already expended large sums of money for that purpose, but the duck company in Santos refuses to permit the merchandise to pass and thus blocks the scheme. It is a curious situation and reflects little credit upon the government.

— On Friday the *Journal do Commercio* published a telegram from Ceará merchants complaining of the financial crisis, of burdensome taxes, of harsh and illegal methods of collecting taxes, and of the distressing situation of the commercial community. Evidently the Ceará merchants and the *Journal do Commercio*, in the opinion of Rodrigues and his London correspondent, are engaged in a campaign of defamation against Brazil.

— On the 26th ult. the *Journal do Commercio* published the following interesting item: "In the treasury of the Central railway were found accounts of financiers for many long months, which had vainly been awaiting payment. These accounts aggregated many hundreds, perhaps thousands of contos. In the meantime Marshal Jardim caused it to be reported, on his retirement, that he had unnecessary!" We took much pleasure in calling the Comde de Figueiredo's attention to this item.

— The *Journal do Commercio* of the 27th ult. announced: "It appears that Dr. Frouin has determined to cancel the large order for material for the Central railway given to Messrs. Cowan Dennis & Co. by Marshal Jardim, when director of that railway." The director of the *Journal* has now won, and perhaps the order will now be given to some one more in favor at the office of the new dictator. It remains to be added that Mr. Dennis left for Europe October 28th to place the order in question, and will be entitled to damages for any breach in the contract.

— It is worthy of consideration that justice and equity very rarely govern transactions in the custom-house. If there is any difference in quality or weight, the merchant is promptly called upon to make good the difference and in many cases to pay fines. He is held to all his obligations strictly, and he never gets even the benefit of a doubt. When his merchandise is stolen by the employés of the custom-house, however, the obligation is of quite a different kind. The custom-house rarely admits its responsibility and the merchant is expected to silently submit to the loss and thank God that he got anything.

— The finance commission of the senate finished its report on the general revenue budget on the 24th ult. The total revenue is estimated at 344,000,000\$. The commission approves the reduced duties on certain alimentary substances, fixes the duties on kerosene at 100 reis per 30 percent reduction, suppresses all provisions for the further emission of paper money and conversion of cedulas, modifies the provisions relative to exchange operations, increases the stamp tax on papers and documents now paying 200 reis to 300 reis, suppressed the increase on the labor tax in the custom-house, besides many other important changes.

FINANCIAL NOTES

— On Friday the senate voted the general revenue bill with amendments in 2nd discussion.

— On the 26th the senate voted supplementary credits for expenditures already rendered to a total of 5,491,507\$320. Why should ministers be allowed to spend money without a definite appropriation?

The sale of cedulas at Pernambuco seems to have struck a paying lode. A telegram of the 24th says that the *bonus* sales have reached 1,000,000. And this, we wish to say, in spite of the fallacies and hard times up there.

The executive decree opening a credit of 200,000 to most expenses on the survey of the projected national capital in the wilderness of Goyaz, was signed on the 26th ult. There is no appearance of economy about this, surely!

A São Paulo telegram of the 24th says that Col. Pedro Pinto had left for Rio for the purpose of receiving the five thousand old cedulas which that state by the federal government. São Paulo is bound to have her own, no matter what may happen to the rest of the country.

The Montevideo papers say that fractional currency has been printed in one of the lithographic establishments of that city for the municipal government of Quaramiri, Rio Grande do Sul. The issue of such currency is illegal, but it is used in many places in this country.

The budget estimates of the state of São Paulo for the year 1897 put the receipts at 47,270,000 (of which 840,000 are classed as "extraordinary"), and the expenditures at 47,144,914.83. The principal expenditure is in the department of agriculture, which calls for 19,530,282.626.

A London telegram in this morning's *Journal do Commercio* says that the reported authorization for the Brazilian government to contract a foreign loan has created a very bad impression in Brazil. He says a loan could not be floated except on very unfavorable terms, and advises that Brazil should first make good her promises about economies.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 30th, 1896

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including the Brazilian milreis, U.S. dollar, and sterling. Includes bank rates and present values.

EXCHANGE.

November 24th - The banks all posted 8, and the market opened somewhat irregularly, with money on the "street" at 8 1/2. At which the banks were 8 1/2. The day was a very busy one, and the market was doing well. Bank selling was very active, and in the afternoon bank money was very tight. The Brazilian Bank of Commerce was very active, and the market was very busy. The market was very active, and the market was very busy.

November 25th - The market opened firm. Since the banks posted 8, but soon changed this to 8 1/2 and the Banco Nacional in bank selling at 8 1/2 and in other paper at 8 1/2. The market was very active, and the market was very busy. The market was very active, and the market was very busy.

November 26th - The market was quiet and steady during the day. The Brazilian Bank of Commerce was very active, and the market was very busy. The market was very active, and the market was very busy.

November 27th - The banks all opened at 8 1/2, and with bank selling not readily obtainable at 8 1/2, there was money at 8 1/2 for other sterling, at which the foreign banks purchased bills. Then the offerings increased, and the market was very active, and the market was very busy.

November 28th - The market opened firm, and bank selling readily obtainable at 8 1/2, but there was bank money at 8 1/2 for other sterling, and business was done. Later bank money was very tight, and the market was very active, and the market was very busy.

November 29th - The Banco da Republica and the London & River Plate Bank were officially at 8 1/2, at which all the other banks were drawing, and the market, except for a short time during the afternoon, was very active, and the market was very busy.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

November 23.

Table listing stock sales for November 23, including Apolices, Nacional, and various other shares.

November 24.

Table listing stock sales for November 24, including Apolices, Nacional, and various other shares.

November 25.

Table listing stock sales for November 25, including Apolices, Nacional, and various other shares.

November 26.

Table listing stock sales for November 26, including Apolices, Nacional, and various other shares.

November 27.

Table listing stock sales for November 27, including Apolices, Nacional, and various other shares.

November 28.

Table listing stock sales for November 28, including Apolices, Nacional, and various other shares.

SHIPPING.

Nov. 19. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 19, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Nov. 20. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 20, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Nov. 21. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 21, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Nov. 22. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 22, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Nov. 23. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 23, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Nov. 24. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 24, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Nov. 25. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 25, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Nov. 26. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 26, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

Nov. 27. Rio de Janeiro, at Coritiba.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures for Nov. 27, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 23.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 23, including ship names, origins, and agents.

NOVEMBER 24.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 24, including ship names, origins, and agents.

NOVEMBER 25.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 25, including ship names, origins, and agents.

NOVEMBER 26.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 26, including ship names, origins, and agents.

NOVEMBER 27.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 27, including ship names, origins, and agents.

NOVEMBER 28.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 28, including ship names, origins, and agents.

NOVEMBER 29.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 29, including ship names, origins, and agents.

NOVEMBER 30.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for November 30, including ship names, origins, and agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 23.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels for November 23, including ship names, destinations, and agents.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th November, 1896.

COFFEE.

The market for coffee has been very active, and the market has been very busy. The market has been very active, and the market has been very busy.

EXPORTS.

The market for exports has been very active, and the market has been very busy. The market has been very active, and the market has been very busy.

IMPORTS.

The market for imports has been very active, and the market has been very busy. The market has been very active, and the market has been very busy.

VESSLS Afloat & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, agents, and dates.



**"APENTA,"**

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

**"APENTA,"**

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS,

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- Against hemorrhoids.
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- In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.
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Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

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The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

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- "A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting approximately the same saline composition are not so beneficial as those derived from natural sources."

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The Best Natural Aperient Water.

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- "Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known waters."
- "Agreeable to the palate."
- "Exceptionally efficacious."

**"APENTA,"**

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- "Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

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Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

**NECTANDRA AMARA**

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric intestinal complaints with very good results. Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Ajmoyé, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMIRDA MAGALHÃES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the *s/s Aquitaine* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established. Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra Amara* the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ENAMI PINTO.

4. Pernambuco, on board *s/s Alagoas*, 17th January 1895. It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine. I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO RINTE DE MORAES.

5. Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly,—JOSE CESAR DE MATTOUS. Rua Augusta n. 205.

6. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda.—My dear Sir:—I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ J. PEREIRA BORGES. N. B.—The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

**MANNER OF TAKING IT.**

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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